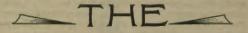
Vol. 2.

No. 4.

→ January Number, 1895. №

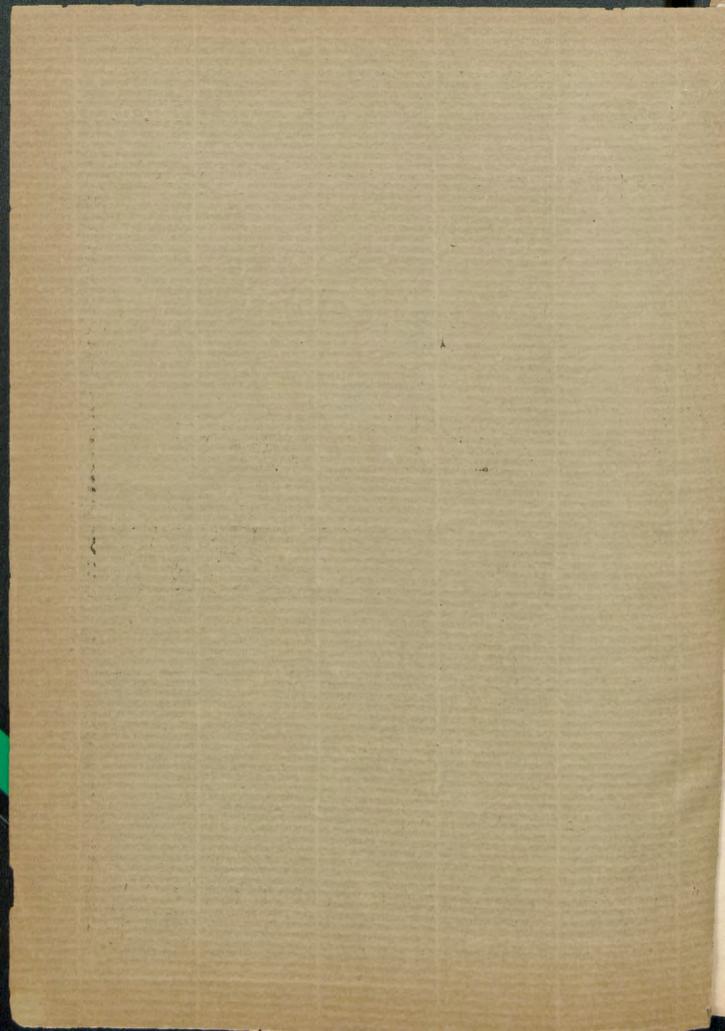


CADETS'

OF THE



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.



ARCV UPUB M5.003

Maryland Agricultural College,



THE STATE COLLEGE OF MARYLAND.



Located in Prince George's County, Maryland on the Washington Branch of the B. & O. Railroad, eight miles from Washington and thirty-two miles from Baltimore.

Exceptional facilities are offered in scientific and literary courses. The Laboratories are now peculiarly well equipped for modern scientific work. A new Gymnasium and Library Building has been erected within the past year.

This is a purely Non-Sectarian Institution, under the control of a board of State officials and representatives of stock-holders.

There is no tuition charge. Books, Board, Light and Washing furnished at lowest possible rates.

An officer of the United States Army and an officer of the United States Navy are detailed for purpose of Military and Mechanical instruction.



For Terms, Etc., Address,

R. W. SILVESTER, President, College Park, Md.



	→ Ta	ble	of	Cor	iten	ts.	**				
		****	••••		***						
The Maryland Agric	cultura	l Col	lege,	-	-		-	-	-		65
China and Japan, -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Nicaragua Canal, -				-	-	-	-		-	-	69
M. A. C. House of C	ommon	ns,			-	-		-	**		71
Association News, -			-	-	-	-	-		-	-	77
Literary Departmen	t—Is t	the H	uma	n Re	ace D	egen	erati	ng?			80
Humorous Columns,	-	-		•		-		•		-	86
Exchange Departme	nt, -	-	-	-					-	-	85
College News, -		-			-				-		76
Advertisements, -		•					-	3	-	-	87-88

THE CADETS' REVIEW

of the

Maryland Agricultural College.

Vol. 2

January, 1895.

No. 4

Editorial Staff.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.......PROF. R. H. ALVEY.
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....F. B. BOMBERGER, '94.
ALUMNI EDITOR......H. C. SHERMAN, '93.
LITERARY EDITOR.....H. R. GRAHAM, '95.
ASSOCIATION EDITOR.....H. H. OWENS, '97.
ASST. ASSOCIATION EDITOR,

S. T. ROLLINS, '96.

NEWS EDITOR......B. COMPTON, JR., '95.

EXCHANGE EDITOR.....W. B. CRAPSTER '95.

HUMOROUS EDITOR....L. McCandlish, '95.

BUSINESS MANAGER...H. C. JONES, '95.

SEC'Y AND TREASW. W. SKINNER, '95.

ASST. BUSINESS MANAGER...G. SCHENCK, '97.

TERMS-\$1.00 per year of ten months, or 50 cents per term. Single copies 15 cents.

For advertising rates, etc., address H. C. Jones, Business Manager,

China and Japan.

THE great war now being carried on between the countries of China and Japan, seems destined to seal the fate of China.

The cause of the inconsistency of the Chinese army can be explained by the custom which they have so long rigidly upheld, of keeping themselves exempt from intercourse with the outside world.

For a long time both China and Japan followed this policy, but the Japanese were sharp enough to see that they were unable to keep pace with the more enlightened countries, and they were wise enough to throw open their harbors to the ships of foreign nations, which came to exchange for silks, tea and such other articles as are produced in that country, and soon the Japanese cities were furnished with all the conveniences of the most advanced nations. Electric lights illuminated the streets of their large and crowded cities. Railroads threaded the country, and telegraph lines conducted messages from one place to another.

Meanwhile the Chinese kept themselves shut out from the rest of the world, and developed in their own peculiar way.

When the great ships of foreign nations would steam into the ports of Japan, the people would have the opportunity of observing the discipline of the sailors, the manner in which the ships were built, and many other matters of profit and interest.

Thus the Japanese had the advantage over the Chinese in seeing more of the customs and habits of other nations, and learning the mode of warfare among them. When the war broke out between China and Japan, the latter at once applied the knowledge which she had thus gained, while China could only rely upon the resources of her own country, and her enormous armies were scattered like chaff in a northern gale before the more disciplined forces of the Japanese.

This is a proof of the advantages gained by intercourse of one nation with another.

When, by virtue of overwhelming forces, China does gain a victory over her opponent, the battle is followed by such scenes of murder and robbery as only a half civilized people are capable of producing.

No wonder their that the Japanese are determined to subjugate China at any cost, and judging from present appearances, it will be but a short time before this will be effected.

The cowardly Chinese, afraid to risk an evenly matched contest, fly before their enemies, and town after town is being captured by the Japanese.

Pekin will soon be taken, and with the fall of that great city, the Empire itself must inevitably sink. But it must be admitted that Japan is indeed a superior nation to China, and fully deserves a higher position in the esteem of the world than China, which country has already disgraced itself and disgusted civilization.

F. SHERMAN, '97.

Can't some one invent something on the order of a cowcatcher to attach to some of the big fellows in school who seem to think that the main and only object of dancing is speed.

Library Party.

On Wednesday evening, the 30th inst., Miss Silvester gave a Library party at the home of the President. The plan of the entertainment was unique, interesting and thoroughly enjoyed by all. Much merriment was evoked by the efforts of the guests to discover the titles of the literary works indicated by the artfully contrived designs.

Those present were President and Mrs. Silvester and her guests, Miss Marche, of Washington, and Miss Bowen, of Woodville, Md., the Misses Johnson, of College Park, Professor and Mrs. Alvey, Professors Spence, Taliaferro, Strickler and Welty, Messrs. Sherman and Bomberger. Prizes were awarded Miss Johnson and Professor Spence, they having discovered the greatest number of the titles of the books.

FOOT BALL TEAM.

Manager, W. S. ROLLINS, Captain, G. M. HARRIS.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

President, J. G. BANNON.

Vice-President, G. M. HARRIS.

Treasurer, R. BEALE.

Recording Secretary, C. S. MULLIKIN.

Corresponding Sec., H. H. OWENS.

Censor, T. P. WHARTON.

The Nicaragua Canal.

[Continued.]

BUT, judging the question from a military point of view, would it be safe for us to own and control the Canal? In answer to the question the Canal must be considered—first, As a thing to be defended; second, As an aid to defense against attacks from our enemies. The defense of the Canal would be, first, against enemies foreign to this Continent; second, enemies in the vicinity of the Canal.

We will now suppose that the object of the enemy is to cripple us by disabling the Canal. Against an enemy of the first class it will only be necessary to place two strong well-equipped garrisons at Greytown and Brito the termini of the line. These stations should be strongly fortified and well supplied with torpedoes and other means of resisting naval attacks. They should be also well supplied with stores and coal to act as bases for the fleet operating in the Gulf and on the Pacific coast. The termini of the Canal well guarded, injury from foes without the country is well-nigh impossible; since, from the nature of the country. Aland attack would be almost impracticable and artillery would be useless. However in case such an attack would be attempted. A small fleet consisting of about three or four cruisers suitable for lake and river navigation, would afford ample protection to the work.

The advantages afforded for the establishment of garrison at Greytown and Brito are, strange to say, very good. Unlike most of the Central American regions, the climate here is healthy, and there is no

fear of the malignant diseases so prevalent in other parts of the Isthmus. At Greytown dredging will be necessary, but the location is favorable for the construction of an admirable harbor; while at Brito, although break-waters will be needed, winds usually blow off the the coast and a fair harbor may be constructed.

Of course it must be understood that these two stations will be protected by a fleet in times of extreme danger. In fact it would be necessary to have some means of keeping the enemy at a distance from Brito. For here three of the locks and a dam would be within easy firing range from the Sea and great damage could be done to the work. Hence external protection would be necessary. At Greytown this would not be so urgent, none of the vital points of the work being within the range of injury from the Sea.

For defense against internal foes, a system of gun-boot patrols coutd be established at small cost which would afford protection against maranders. At the several important points along the route, as at the great Dam at Ochoa and at each of the six locks, small outposts could be stationed within easy communication distaoce of each other. As the forces to be expected from such sources would be necessary. Gattling guns and rapid-fire rifles being all that would be needed. These small garrisons could be changed frequently to avoid any danger from the climate. A sanitary outpost might be stationed on one of the islands in lake Nicaragua where there is a delightful and healthy climate. This portion of the country is productive and from here could be drawn supplies for the posts at Brito and Greytown. So that although there will be points along the route of the Canal when a little trouble would cause infinite damage, a system of defences such as is outlined above would insure its complete protection.

But it is as a means of defense against our enemies that the cause is of especial value to our government. Though it our naval forces in the Pacific would be able to act with perfect co-operation with the Atlantic squadron. By means of the Canal these forces could be concentrated at any point in a very short time. The ability to transfer our own forces from one ocean to the other at will while the Canal would be closed to our enemies would give us a wonderful advantage over them. When the fact is considered that within twenty-four hours after the orders were issued at Washington, (telegraphic communication being complete,) the Pacific fleet might be mustered into the Gulf and vice-versa, it can be readily seen that the power which the control of the Canal would give us is enormous.

In the hands of an enemy these same advantages would be afforded them. It would be just as effective against us as it would be in our favor under our own control. A strong enemy in posession of the Canal would destroy communication between our Atlantic and Pacific fleets; and utilizing the termini for bases of supply could place our large cities at their mercy. So that the necessity of our controling it is not greater than the necessity of preventing its falling into other hands.

England is our strongest competition for its control and she is exerting every effort to gain that end. She has been quick to recognize its stragetic value and acts accordingly. Just for an instant note how it would form the final link in the great chain of outposts and coaling stations she has planted around the globe. Noticing only the most important these are, Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, India, Australia, New Guinea, and many islands of the pacific; while at the East end of the Canal are Jamaica, the Bahamas, and the Bermudas, besides her Canadian possessions and several South America provinces. In fact it is a complete chain encircling the globe with one missing link—the Nicaragua Canal.

Meanwhile what have we beeen doing to counterbalance this? Our own navy though comparatively small may be and is being strengthened; but a navy without coaling stations is well-nigh useless. It is in this respect that we are lacking. Too long we have trusted in our isolated position as a defense against European powers. It is time that we awake to the fact that our vaunted isolation if no longer complete. The extension of British power has effected this.

And now we have reached the final limit. What shall we do? The increasing growth of international commerce demands more immediate inter-oceanic communication. In fact the Canal must be built. The Canal constructed and controlled by us would develope every part of the country, would greatly extend our foreign trade and would render us invincible to European foes and master of America. On the contrary, its loss or passing into other hands will restrict our commerce and render us the prey of our foes. In the face of these facts shall we not build it?

Thus the matter stands. It is a vital question and deserves the consideration of

every patriotic American citizen. The people are awakening. The question will soon be discussed in Congress and it is to be hoped that the true force of the situation be seen, and prompt and effective measures taken to promote the project. There are many reasons why the govrenment should undertake the work rather thad a company of individual citizens. It is a matter of national importance and as such should receive prompt consideration.

What we want is an "American Canal under American control" In fact, we want a full vindication of the Monroe Doctrine. I believe the American people will realize the vital importance of the Canal to our national prosperity and safety, and that the Canal will be built and controlled by us and that before many years shall have passed away.

F. B. B.

M. A. C House of Commons.

66 NULLUS argento color est avaris abdito terris."

Even the precious metals, says the Roman philosopher and lyrist, "lose their lustre when buried," and how much more truly may that he predicated of mental than of material wealth. Gold and silver even though buried yet retain their intrinsic value, but latent talent hidden beneath the rubbish of shyness, timidity and awkward inexperience, which so often conceal it has neither lustre nor value, and lacking the enduring properties of metals cannot last till in some future age a lucky accident may bring it to light.

Perhaps, of all talents the one most apt

to be thus obscured is that for public speaking and debate, and it is therefore with peculiar pleasure that we note the organization at the M. A. C. of a society especially designed for the improvement of its members in debate and parliamentary law, and which from its methods seems admirably adapted to accomplish its ends.

The name of this society is that at the head of this article and as its constitution contains some novel features, a summary of it may be interesting.

The membership of the society consists of the Senior and Junior classes, the College Faculty, the Experiment Station Staff and resident graduates.

The officers consist of a speaker, clerk and sergeant at-arms, and a ministry composed of a Prime Minister, a Home Secretary and a Foreign Secretary.

The speaker, clerk and sergeant-at-arms are elected—the speaker for one evening, the clerk and sergeant-at-arms for the college term—making the latter two the only permanent officers.

The Prime Minister is appointed by the speaker. He appoints the Home and Foreign secretaries and with them holds office till compelled to resign by an adverse vote in the House.

It is the duty of the ministry to prepare and introduce bills for discussion and generally to conduct the business and look after the business of the society, their position being largely modeled upon that of the British cabinet.

One essentially novel feature in a debating society is the election of a new presiding officer for each evening. This is intended to insure frequent rotation in office and to give more insight into the organiza-

tion and dispatch of business by public meetings. The method of the speaker's election, as provided by the constitution, is for the clerk to call the meeting to order at the appointed hour and preside until a temporary chairman is elected. The latter then takes the gavel until the Speaker is elected by viva voice vote. The form, it will be seen, is practically that observed in any ordinary town meeting or other public assembly. A lack of familiarity with even these elementary principles not infrequently hampers the proceedings of popular assemblies and enables those who have some knowledge of the forms of procedure to exercise undue influence in the meeting.

The M. A. C. House of Commons has held its first regular meeting, January 22d, with Mr. W. W. Skinner, class of '95, speaker; Prof. Thos. H. Spence, clerk, and Mr. Geo. W. Harris, class of '94, sergeantat-arms.

The ministry, composed of Mr. F. B. Bomberger, class of '94, Prime Minister; Mr. H. C. Sherman, '93, Home Secretary; and Mr. Lindsoy McCandlish, '95, Foreign Secretary, presented several bills for the consideration of the House, which passed on their first reading.

A lively discussion was precipitated by a resolution that each member of the House be assigned to some one of the United States, and that he be always addressed as the member from that State.

A number of amendments were offered and warmly advocated, but were all defeated except one, to equalize representation and to put the territories and the District of Columbia on the same footing as the States. The proceeding of Tuesday evening, Jan. 29th, were equally interesting. The House having organized with Mr. Roland Harrison as Speaker, went into committee of the whole to consider bill number two, for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States. A determined effort to defeat the ministry prolonged the discussion till a late hour, when a motion to adjourn coming from the opposition prevailed, leaving the bill still with the committee of the whole.

The methods of procedure in the Society seem especially favorable for the promotion of that spirit of honorable emulation which is the life and soul of all such organizations and the House of Commons should, and doubtless will have a permanent and prominent place in the development of student character at the M. A. C.

FOOT BALL TEAM.

Manager, W. S. Rollins, Captain, G. M. Harris.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

President, J. G. Bannon.
Vice-President, G. M. Harris.
Treasurer, R. Beale.
Recording Secretary, C. S. Mullikin.
Corresponding Sec., H. H. Owens.
Censor, T. P. Wharton.

BASE BALL TEAM.

Manager and Captain, G. M. HARRIS.

Civil Service Reform.

THE Civil Service of a nation means the whole body of officers who conduct the affairs of the Government.

The public service of the United States and in fact of all civilized countries is divided into three great branches, the civil, the military, and the naval.

In this paper we will deal only with the Civil Service, but it is often very difficult to decide whether an official belongs to be classed with the civil or the military service. It often happens that the officials have duties to perform which are allied to both classes of service. For instance, the President of the United States is at the head of one of the great branches of civil service and is also Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. Hence the difficulty of classification.

Any office in the public service of a nation is a trust given in charge of the man holding the office, and he should at all times be impressed with this idea of trust and having in mind this trust, should perform his duties with a high regard for legal and moral obligations. He should always strive for the good of the public and not for any particular, faction or party. It is his duty to be economical, faithful and efficient and should endeavor to make his office whatever it may be, a benefit to the general populace.

As we found the whole public service divided into three parts, again we find the civil service divided into three other classes, legislative, judicial and executive.

Without entering into the details regarding these three departments, other than

the mention of the fact that there are employed in the executive alone over 50,000 officials above the grade of laborers; we will turn at once to one of the great questions of the day, namely. "Civil Service Reform."

Civil service reform in its broadest sense would mean the reform of all the abuses in the federal and municipal administration. But in recent years its sense has been so restricted as to mean only the reform of the abuses brought on by "spoils spstem." Which system maintains that the offices belong to the party in power.

That they should be given as a reward to iparty adherents for party work, or accord ng to the maxim "to the victors belongthe spoils of the enemy."

In Great Britian more than fffty years ago it was found to be impossible for the appointing power to learn by personal observation of the fitness of all the individuals who seek offices. Hence it was necessary to assist the appointing power by requiring an examination of all persons applying for office. These examinations were called pass-examinations and eventually led to a regular system of competitive examinations. Which were found to be of material advantage in placing in office persons who were more competant to perform the duties required of them.

These examinations in England established a precedent upon which the acts of Congress of 1853 and 1855 were based.

This act of Congress required that applicants, for any of the four great clerkships at Washington, had to pass certain examinations, before they were elligible for appointment. This was the first step towards "Civil Service Reform."

The reform was advanced by President Grant during his administration. He was aided by a clause in the "appropriation bill" enforcing a system of competitive examinations in the departments at Washington. President Grant then appointed a commission called the Civil Service Commission. The duties of this commission were to take charge of these examinations. They were rapidly suppressing the evils of the spoils system and party patronage. But they eventually met the disapproval of Congress which refused any appropriation for their maintenance. As a consequence of this move on the part of Congress, which was severely criticized by a large class of people. competitive examinations were suspended. The pass-examinations were renewed.

Competitive examinations were, however, established by President Hayes at the post office and custom-house at New York City.

On January 16, 1883 Congress in view of this reform sentiment passed the civil service act.

This act provides for the suppressment of political assessments and the establishment of a general system of competitive examinations.

The part of the public service coming under this civil service act is designated as classified civil service, and is controlled by certain rules promulgated by the Civil Service Commission. As a result of this the offices were filled by the persons who stood the highest in competitive examinations and are necessarily men who are most competent to hold the office.

It is maintained by the civil service reformers that a person should not be selected to hold an office because of any party affiliations, but because of his proficiency in civil matters. Therefore, according to the civil service reform the applicants for a vast majority of offices should be selected on account of personal fitness, irrespective of partisan politics.

Nevertheless there are exceptions to this idea of appointment by written or oral examinations, namely a president, a mayor a governor is elected by the people and is supposed to represent certain principles under which he was elected and it is deemed necessary that the chief officials who immediately surround him should be of the same party and assenting to the same principles. For instance, the presidents cabinet should be composed of the same party electing him.

Another important idea put forth by the present reform movement, is that a man should hold office during good behavior and a proof of proficiency, for it is contended that time and experience increases the skill and therefore the usefulness of the office holder.

It seem quite reasonable to expect that a man in office knowing that he is there only so long as his party is in power, would not have the same interest in it as he would knowing that his remaining in office depends entirely upon his proficiency.

The frequent revolutions of the public sentiment during the last two decades do not permit any one party to remain in power for any considerable length of time, and the frequent changing of the vast army of 150,000 office holders, must necessarily prove detrimental to good government for which the people of the country are clamoring, and promote the practice of favoritism in its vilest forms.

Especially is this fact of being detrimen-

tal to good government true when the offices are filled by men without any test whatever of personal fitness.

When the civil service reform comes to stay it will enervate the young manhood of the country to strive for office not as a means of procuring a livelihood but to look upon it as a process of education. Knowing that the likelihood of his procuring the same will depend entirely upon his knowledge of the matters pertaining to the office which he is seeking and he will naturally strive to acquaint himself with civil matters.

As a consequence of this the offices will be filled by men who have studied the topics in order to pass the required examinations, and are therefore better fitted for the public service.

When the public offices of the country are filled by men who are proficient having a high regard for honor, who will endeavor to promote the welfare of his country, who will advance ideas and promulgate rules for the public good alone, and always having in mind the national reputation, when this does occur we will have good government. Which we cannot have so long as this political strife is carried on, and parties striving for office for the amount they can get out of it and not for the good they can do the country.

I will conclude by saying that civil service reformers never had better reasons for hope of success than at the present time. The last election will possibly materially advance the cause of reform.

H. C. Jones '95'

Association News.

The candidates for the Maryland Agricultural College baseball team have been going through gymnasium work for the past week, and the prospects are bright for an excellent team this season. All of last years players are back in the fold, and with the many candidates to choose from, it is a prosperous outlook. Fuller, who did such effective pitching for the team last season, will again don the maroon and pearl this spring. Other candidates for pitchers are Burke, Robb and Crapster. Behind the bat will be Harding, who caught for the team year before last, but last year was stationed on first base. For these reasons the team will be much stronger, for with weak batteries the team is much handicapped.

Capt. Harris is not claiming anything but will have his men in excellent form when the season opens. The candidates for positions are Harding, catcher; Fuller, Burke, Robb, and Crapster, pitchers; Wooters and Lewis, first base; Barrows, Roberts. and Mellison, second base; Walker, Howard, and Lillibridge, third base; Harris, shortstop; Fuller, Strictler, Duffy, Compton, and Harrison, outfield.

It will be remembered that the team held the inter-collegiate championship of the State last year, and in spite of the cold weather, the boys are training hard in the the gymnasium to make a strong fight to hold the honor for the season of 1895. Manager Harris has his schedule almost completed, and will have games with the strongest college teams he can secure. He is also in correspondence with teams in Virginia, so a brief trip through that State is among the probabilities.

- Dr



B. COMPTON, JR.

George's cousin is certainly a very charming person, Oh yes!

* *

We are pleased to note the return to College of Messrs. Walsh and Watkins who have been at their respective homes sick for the past three weeks.

* *

We are a little surprised at the lack of support which the Review receives from the student body. Boys you should do better.

*

The race between Eddie Matt and little Turner is very close, we have no doubt but what the home stretch will be very exciting.

> 3/2 3/2 3/4

Mully don't eat onions. Remember how that fixed our choir.

* *

Garie crimped his hair so tight on the night of the dance that he was not able to get his teeth together for two days.

*

Our readers could not do better than to patronize our advertisers, they are reliable first class business houses, we advertise no others.

* *

Once a Freshman was wrecked on an African coast,

Where a cannibal monarch held sway, And they served up that Freshman in slices on toast,

On the eve of that very same day.

But the vengeance of heaven followed swift on the act,

And before the next morning was seen.

By the cholera morbus that tribe was attacked

For that Freshman was terribly green.

* 1

The following is the Senior Roll.

Irish

Billy

Guy

Stud

Stued

Harvey

Pap

Roly

Squire

Mick

Mack

Mully

Sal

Eddie

Jakie

Tangle.

* *

We are pleased to note the action of the Junior class in regard to "Cribbing" on examinations. It is a step in the right direction. Let the good work go on.

Tommy and the little Miss D. look so cute together.

* *

"Roly" beware! Washington is a bad place for tender hearts.

* *

"Pap" has made his debut. He is learning the two step and he actually had a girl cornered the night of the dance.

* *

If there is anything in the world that will make a man swear and prance, it's to have a man go up to your best girl and take her off when he knows its your dance.

* *

No wonder "Moses" wears such a smiling face now, for nevermore will he have to take those long walks on cold nights kicking the heels off his shoes on the crossties and falling through the trestle.

* *

When you have a "swimming in your head" it is reasonable to suppose that you have water on the brain. One of the waiters here was effected that way, he went out and it was so cold that the water froze and in freezing of course expanded and blew the top of his head off.

* *

There was a sound of revelry by night; all were merry as a marriage bell as the cadets and their friends glided over the glassy floor to the soft strains of Signor Verrallo's Orchestra on Friday the 15th.

Any one wishing any of the beautiful flags, ferns etc. (mentioned by some of the Washington papers in their account of the last dance) may obtain them by applying at the office, No 49 Madison Ave.

3/c 3/c

A number of the students expect to attend a dance given by the R. and H. Social Club, at the Calvert Mansion in Riverdale.

* *

Judging from the number of packs of cards they have taken from the students lately we suppose the Faculty is about to organize a duplicate whist club.

* *

Owing to the deep snow, crows are plentiful about the College premises, and as "Lon" has just returned we have no doubt but what he will go into the business immediately.

* *

Don't call him Nick, call him "Brown-eves."

* *

It is strange that "Redy" gets sick every time he sees a certain person; he must have a rival.

* 1

Owing to a break down in the machinery at the artesian well, the College has been supplied with water from the Experiment Station. This is the fifth hop of a series given by the Rossburg Club. "The bright dresses of the ladies, the gray uniforms and brass buttons of the cadets, made a pleasing scene in the mellow light." Supper was served at 10.30 p. m. after which the dancing was continued till 12. R. C. S.

* *

Cadet-Miss M.-May have the pleasure of the next dance.

Miss M-"Excuse me Mr. but I haven't the pleasure of your acquaintance."

Cadet—"Well you don't run any more risk than I do."

* *

Since the freshman examinations, the society for the prevention of cruelty to Dumb Animals, has been after the Captain.

* *

From all appearances Major Jones must be in love.

* *

A past and a present sophomore a future Pref.

* *

Subscribe for the "Review."

* *

The humorous columns of a paper are only successful where the editor has some old reliable joke like the Reckeweg bun "of the High School Review." As we have none we have abandoned that column.

L. M. CANDLISH and B. COMPTON JR.

The Rossburg Club.

President, W. W. SKINNER.

Vice-President, H. C. Jones.

Secretary, R. L. HARRISON.

Executive Committee.

W. W. Skinner,

W. B. Crapster,

L. McCandlish,

R. E. Sliger,

B. Compton, Jr.

TheY. M. C. A.

President, H. C. Jones. Vice President, C. E. Fuller. Secretary, H. R. Graham.

Executive Committee:

H. C. Jones, Chairman,

W. B. CRAPSTER,

H. R. GRAHAM,

C. E. FULLER,

C. S. MULLIKIN,

W. S. ROLLINS,

W. W. ROBERTS.



ziterary Department.

H. R. GRAHAM, '95.

Degeneracy of the Human Race.

A Fragment.

HAT a piece of work is a man!
How noble in reason! How
infinite in faculty! In form
and moving, how express and admirable!
In action, how like an angel! In apprehension, how like a God! The beauty of
the world! The paragon of animals!"

What is to be the fate of this "quintessence of dust?"

The march of the the human race has been onward and upward, a progress to a higher type of man with an according civilization.

Pessimists array a formidable host of nations of the earth who have flourished but to decay, as evidence of the fate which awaits mankind. But their history affords proof of man's capacity to develope to a high grade of intelligence, and to give to the world a philosophy or code of morals recognized in our age as a guide of conduct. Grand empires required architects to build them; their ruins bear witness to genius and intellectual faculties of the highest order.

The seeds of Israel were so marvellous that the idea grew that they were the chosen people of God. Their fall and dispersion were due to other causes than in tellectual degeneracy, for the Jews of to-day, exhibit their remarkable talents as of yore. Alike great in the synagogue, at the bar in the Forum, they are the leading financiers and merchants of the earth.

Greece stands pre-eminent for men of genius. We are at a loss whether more to admire the genius of the Greeks who devised the theories of science or the moderns who demonstrated their truth. Let us reflect that the remote progenitors of such men as Pythagoras, Socrates. Plato, Aristotle were brutal savages whose only aim was to satisfy hunger and then find, not construct, a den wherein to sleep.

Such savages are now found in parts of Asia, Africa, Australia, Islands of the Pacific-in America-nay, in the slums of the same cities, near neighbors to the rich. the great, the benevolent whom we expedto advance our race and to spread religion illumined by science; to lift their degraded brothers from the slough in which ignore ance and vice have sunk them. they need is Light-more light. Cannot these masses be illumined? The lowly sand which we trample beneath our feet, if we put it into the furnace and let it melt and seeth will become resplendent crystal, and with such as this a Gallileo or a Newton shall discover stars."

What a grand empire did the men of Rome build. Through hundreds of years her history is adroued by patriots, sages, statesmen, warriors, poets, historians, she diffused civilization throughout the world, carrying by her victorious legions the arts and sciences to lift the degraded barbarians up to see at least the dawn of better things, to see from afar the promised land.

Development consists in unfolding the characters of the organism, which is effected by the forces of nature to which it is subjected. Man's capacity to develope is unlimited, it depends upon his environment. Here we have the reason of the decline and fall of nations from the most ancient periods down the roll of time, as well as for their rise to the greatest height of wealth and splendor.

The conditions of life are ever changing. Men of to-day have powers, resources, agencies which were not possessed by those of old; we control forces of which they were ignorant, we can live and flourish where they would perish.

When the earth ceased to yield, by their modes of culture, enough to eat, they died. They knew not how to restore fertility to exhausted soils, while we can do this wonderful work. We procure fertility from the atmosphere. We bring it from distant parts of the world, from Peru, Chili, Africa, Germany, we dig the phosphate rock where it lies buried for thousands of years. We can grind up the rocks on our soils to renew fertility. We can live and flourish where they would pine and die. They were alone consumers, we produce and multiply the fruits the earth. We command the winds and the waves to serve us, the earth, air, fire and water, we chain the lightning to our car.

The anvironment produces in men of our age a corresponding effect. An advance in intelligence is a necessarily consequence of these discoveries of science and their application to the art for the comfort and convenience of man.

Id the process of evolution of man a principle which we term "the right," has

arisen, in distinction to "the wrong." It is recognized that we ought to do a thing because it is right, because it is wrong not to do it. In the future the combat will be between the principle of good and that of evil. Upon the result will depend the evolutiod of man to a higher type—vir totus teres atque rotundus."

The history of the earth is a story of its evolution.

Philosophy reaches back to the time when the matter of our system and by inference all matter was in a gaseous form. Under the operation of forces set to work by the Almighty Architect the earth reached its present state, but not to stop. Change is the law. These demand corresponding changes in the Flauna and Flora, of man himself. Those that cannot undergo the requisite modifications perish. The filthiest survive.

A species once lost can never be restored: Egypt, Greece. Rome can never be restored to their ancient civilizations. The conditions of former grandeur can never again arise. Affairs may be so ordered as to give to the East a noble civilization, but never the same in kind as of yore.

Venice is an object lesson. A dragoon town! A place of refuge. Her history relates to what height of grandeur men can reach under favorable conditions.

When commerce sought other avenues, it required neither sage nor philosopher to predict her downfall. It was hoped that the Suez Canal would restore prosperity to the Mediterranean shores; it did in some degree. It is a truism very neatly expressed, that westward the star of empire holds its way, because of the discovery of

another hemisphere of the globe of America with her grand environment.

Monuments in architecture, sculpture and painting attest the genius of man during the middle ages.

Gallileo, Capernicus, Leonardo di vinci, Michael Angelo lived in those dark times.

Europe lifted herself from the slough in which tyranny and superstition had plunged her, and with Luther as the prophet proclaimed freedom of thought and opinion, the forces had, for long, worked up to the explosive point. Science asserted pre-eminence and Europe exhibits to-day a higher type of man and a grander civilization than the world ever before presented. We are moving on to a higher plane in spite of the folies of man, his wickedness and brutality. Man's inhumanity to man has been the retarding force in the past, and is the great obstacle in the present. At the same time the principle of good is acknowledged, and in the progress of evolution must become the rule of conduct. The modifications which animals undergo by the action of forces is illustrated by the natural history of the horse. The genus Egnus is represented as far back as the Miocene epoch by a three-toed stock, whose ancestor must have been one with five toes.

Palacoulology, Geology and the present distribution of terrestial animals shows the wonderful relationship between the facena of by-gone ages and those of the present time, as likewise the modifications affected by changing conditions.

That geographical changes of the earth have determined a corresponding distribution of animals, it may be mentioned that in the Miocene epoch "North America possessed elephants, horses, rhinoceres, a number and variety of ruminants and pigs which are absent in the present indiginous Fauna."

"Europe had its Apes, Elephants, Rhinoceroses, Tapers, Muskdeer, Giraffes, Hyenas Giant Cats, Edentata and Opossum—
like Marsupials which have equally vanished from its present fauna, but are represented in India and South Africa."

This can only be accounted for by the vast alterations which the earth has undergone in its physical geography.

Another fact is important, viz.: That organisons, which from generation to generation have through long series of time been subjected to the same conditions, become hardened in their traits, so that even when removed to other surroundings do not undergo changes, but transmit their characteristics truly to their offspring. Yet another fact—That no modifications are brought about in types, very slowly and gradually.

The facts mentioned in regard to lower orders of animals apply to man. Africa has made the negro races; Asia, Australia. Europe, America, islands of the sea, afford peculiar types of mankind.

Hence the Ethnology of the European stock is an important element or factor in the evolution of man to a high type.

That the Aryan races are superior to all others is an acknowledged fact; that they have "originated everything that is highest in science, in art, in law, in politics and in mechanical invention" is evidence of their great superiority.

But that the superiority may be held and advance to a higher plane be made, the stock must be preserved untainted by mixture with inferior races of mankind. Micegenation with the negro or with Mongolians will as certainly produce a mongrel of low grade as the cur dog is the result of mixture of the inferior breeds of the canidae.

It is not pretended that man can advance without very great effort, but that as knowledge progesses he will so order himself as to take the means to reach a higher type. He is beset with dangers on every side.

The British Isles have made the Englishman, but the material came from the best Aryan stockholders, while Japan equally well endowed has produced the best that can be manufactured from the stock—contrast the two. You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, as soon could you make an Englishman out of Mongolian material.

Greece owed her great men to environment acting on a branch of the Aryan tree. Mixture caused degeneration. Think you that the old Roman stock could have been conquered by hordes of barbarians?

America presents a difficult problem to work out. Cast your eye over North or South America where you will see a vast territory for the most part inhabited by inferior stocks of the human family or by mongrels, made by admixture of Europeans with the aborigines and negroes. Within assigned times these people can not be developed into such a stock as the Aryanfor modifications are brought about very slowly and gradually. The Aryans must destroy them or be ruined by micegenation. The United States were settled by a fine European stock. The Government was based upon African slavery and the Aryans advanced to a high type. The scheme of government has, by the wickedness and folly of those in authority proved a failure The war for the forcible liberation of the slaves of the Southern people was not only a crime but a blunder. Emancipatiou would have come in due time, and that time not a long time. It has put back the evolution of man in this country to a higher grade. The people of the North and West are never tired of exulting over the conquest of their fellow citizens. Most nations try to hide from the world their civil strifes and to heal the consequent wounds-but the victors while exalting their Republican form of government forgot that the sword is the "ultima ratio regum."

The people of the North dislike the people of the South—the people of the South do not love their conquerors. There is a growing jealousy on the part of the west to the east.

Then the negro problem is an ugly one. Laissez Fairi will not act.

The United Stotes must undergo a fearful ordeal. Socialists, Communists, Anarchists, Nihilists, have been transplanted from Europe, class stands arrayed against class. The Poor, against the rich who are styled Plucocrats.

Labor organizations exist throughout the land. They are connected with similar institutions of Europe. It only remains to so dispose the forces that they may be directed by a central power. On the other hand a kind of military fever pervades the country. Military schools cover the land, voluntary military organizations, the National Guard, stand ready to obey the powers that be. The very air is tainted with signs of storm and commotion.

The Federal Government has evolved

into a Nation! States rights are things of the past.

Yet, America possesses great possibilities; nature has given everything necessary to the evolution of man to the highest type of which he is capable. The inventions of the age have placed everything within his reach.

His intellectual development must grow upon what it feeds upon.

The same line of statement appnes to man as a moral being.

A higher type of morality and religion has been reached.

A higher type of man and a grander civilization is within our reach.

Will the Americans of the United States take the upward path, or will they, like the other nations of America, degenerate into a mongrel race?

MARTIN P. SCOTT.

It was reported the other day that the Professors were going to skate on the ice pond after the Faculty meeting, so some of the fellows attempted to make it more exerting for them by adding to the number of air-holes, but they either changed their minds or the report was false for none of them wore their Sunday trousers the next morning.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

President, J. G. BANNON.
Vice-President, G. M. HARRIS.
Treasurer, R. BEALE.
Recording Secretary, C. S. MULLIKIN.
Corresponding Sec., H. H. OWENS.
Censor, T. P. WHARTON.

TheY. M. C. A.

President, H. C. Jones.
Vice President, C. E. Fuller.
Secretary, H. R. Graham.
Executive Committee:
H. C. Jones, Chairman,
W. B. Crapster,
H. R. Graham,
C. E. Fuller,
C. S. Mullikin,
W. S. Rollins,

FOOT BALL TEAM.

W. W. ROBERTS.

Manager, W. S. Rollins, Captain, G. M. Harris.

BASE BALL TEAM.

Manager and Captain, G. M. HARRIS.

Mercer Literary Society.

President, W. W. SKINNER.

Vice-President, W. T. S. ROLLINS.

Secretary and Treas., H. C. JONES.

Editor, F. WALSH.

Critic, W. B. CRAPSTER.

Exchange Department

W. B. CRAPSTER, '95.

Education has transformed chaos into order, confusion into symmetry. It has thrown its beacon light across the horizon of thought, and the people of all ages and all nations have looked upon and been made wise. It has lifted mankind from the depths of barbarism. vice, ignorance and superstition and placed him upon a plane but a little lower than the angels of heaven. It arouses the ambition of youth, plants within his bosom the sparks of enthusiasm, and invites him to higher and loftier, grander and purer aspirations.

Shakespeare has wisely said that "the world is one vast play-house, and that men and women are the players." Do you wish to perform your part well in the great drama of life and be prepared to meet its trials, struggles and conflicts? If so, you must drink deep at the Pilrian springs. Look around you and you will see that those who occupy the highest positions in the land are educated men almost without an exception. You have seen men of great natural ability, who, on account of their limited education were forced to remain contented in some common sphere of life.—Ex.

* *

It is said that the feeling of Yale Is that the rules of football must be modified or the game stopped so far as Yale is concerned.

* *

It is computed that every year the earth

receives about one hundred and forty-six billions of shooting stars, which fall on its surface, slowly adding to its mass.

* *

Mother Goose Up-to-Date.

Sing a song of touch-downs, A pig-skin full of air, Two-and-twenty sluggers With long and matted hair.

When the game was opened, The sluggers 'gan to fight, Wasn't that, for tender maids, An edifying sight?

* *

A French statistician says that the number of men and women in France is more nearly equal than in any other country in the world.

**

The New York Alumni are planning a complimentary dinner to Captain Hinkey of the Yale football eleven. They wish to show their appreciation of his earnestness in developing a winning team. Nothing definite about the banquet has been decided upon.

An interesting debate has been started by the inquiry what becomes of all our football heroes? Do they make their mark in the battle of life, or does their college training simply qualify them from a physical standpoint? The result shows that none of the stars of the College gridiron have set the world on fire, though the majority of them are still young.

"Rolly" says "frogs eggs turn to catterpillars."

Humorous Columns.

L. McCandlish.

Mich says that virus was first taken from the rudder of the cow.

* *

"My Bonnie" (as we now sing it):

Last night as I lay on my pillow,

Last night as I lay on my bed,

The rain leaked down through the

garret roof,

And the plaster fell down on my head.

* *

The Prof. of Physics says he can supply the Seniors with all the rubber corks they want.

* *

At least a few of our fellows can claim that they are no longer "tin soldiers," for from all accounts they smelt about as much powder as they cared to on Saturday last. The firing was sufficient to bring several "Black clouds," but not enough to bring rain.

"How can I bear to leaf (leave) thee," sang the opening buds to the tree.

* *

The comfort of having gas through the building is at present greatly diminished by the necessity for listening to the standing joke about "the man who blew the gas out." If there ever was such a person the funny papers certainly owe his widow a pension.

Some one says he wishes he were like "Yates," for if he is ever so unfortunate as to go to the "regions below," he will be too green to burn.

* *

Ghost dances are becoming very popular in school.

J. W. BOND & CO.,

Manufacturing Stationers, School and Office Furniture and Supplies,

Printers, Lithographers and Engravers, 404-406 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore, Md.

THE LAUREL DEMOCRAT,

The Official Paper of Prince George's County, Published every Wednesday at Laurel.

Book, Job and Commercial Printers. Moderate
Prices for Fine Work.

A Cadet's

is not complete unless it contains a

Military Overcoat.

Wardrobe We can supply your wants, and would be pleased to send Samples and quote prices. Perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed in every detail.

Oehm's Acme Hall, Head to Foot Outfitters,

Baltimore and Charles Streets,

Baltimore, Md.

DIAMONDS COLORED CEMS

SET IN ALL THE POPULAR DESIGNS.

WATCHES OF ALL KINDS, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELRY, CLOCKS, LAMPS, FINE CHINA, CUT GLASS.

Sterling Silver Ware, Tea Sets, Knives, Forks and Spoons, et Prices to Mee Competition.

Gorman Plated ware, their prices. In our stock will be found all the latest novelties for PRESENTS of all kinds, at the lowest prices.

WESLH & BRO., 5 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore.

Gold and Silver Medals, Badges, Class Rings for Schools, Colleges and Societies are made to order on short notice.

H. BROWNING.

A. MIDDLETON.

BROWNING & MIDDLETON,

DEALERS IN

- Fine Family Groceries, Wines, Etc. >

AGEN'IS FOR

"Seawright Magnesian Lithia Water,"

No. 610 PENNSYLVANIA AVE.,

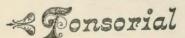
WASHINGTON, D. C.

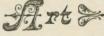
Cleanliness.

Carefulness

CHARLES GRAEFE,

N. W. COR. N. J. AVE. AND C ST., EMRICH'S HOTEL, EXPERT IN THE





And all Its Branches.

Politeness.

Superiority.

GO TO B. F. CHINN'S

FOR

Hair Cutting and Shaving

Hair Trimmed in the latest styles; shampooning dry or wet. Ladies work a specialty. Give mea trial. B. F. CHINN, Hyattsville, Md.

FOR YOUR

CHEAP CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, AND FINE SHOES, at

HYATTSVILLE.

LEVINSTEIN & LEVINSON.

The Hammond Typewriter

Our '94 Model Anvil and Shuttle Machine has all the advantages of the older patterns and many new features. On not purchase before examining the "Hammond."

Also special agent for the Edison Mimeograph and Neostyle Ouplicating Machines, for taking a large number of copies from one original. A full line of duplicating supplies constantly on hand.

JOHN. C. PARKER,

617 & 619 7th St., Northwest, Washington.

A. W. FRANCIS.

SUCCESSOR TO NOAH WALKER & OO.,

Tailor, Clothier and Gent's Furnisher.

Young Men's Suits a Specialty.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. TAILORING DEPARTMENT ON 2D and 3D FLOORS.

625 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., WASHINGTON, N.W., D. C.

JAMES S. DAVIS. SAMUEL T. DAVIS.

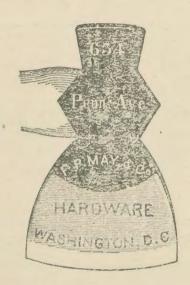
Established in 1830.

James Y. Davis' Sons,

Hatters and Furnishers

1201 Penna. Ave., Cor 12th St., Washington, D. C.

Agents for Youman's Celebrated New York Hats.



CICARS. CICARS.

Hyattsville Model Pharmacy,

Where is kept Everything Pertaining to a First-class

DRUG STORE

Only two miles from the Maryland Agricultural College.

Alfred H. Wells.

Balls, Bats and Fishing Tackle.

OLD

-BOOKS-

NEW

WM. V. PIPPEN.

327 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

Books Bought and Exchanged.

W. H. MORRISONS' SON,



C+ 0000

1326 F. St. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

OUR FACILITIES

For serving you College Boys with everything you want to wear are unsurpassed. Drop in and see us when you are in town—or write us and your order shall have our immediate and best atattention.

SAKS and COMPANY,

PA. AVE. AND SEVENTH STREET,
Washington, D. C.

TAPPAN'S

HEADQUARTERS FOR

BASE BALL GOODS,

1013 Pa. Ave. N. W., Washington.

Shaphard's





312 Ninth St., N. W., Washington.

Jeffres & Rodgers.



112 N. Charles St , Baltimore Md.



